

nues, National, State or county, shall be limited to the necessary expenses of the Government economically and honestly administered.

6. That Congress issue a sufficient amount of fractional paper currency to facilitate exchange through the medium of the United States mail.

7. We demand that the means of communication and transportation shall be owned by and operated in the interest of the people as is the United States postal system.

For the better protection of the interests of the two organizations, it is mutually agreed that such seals or emblems as the National Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union of America may adopt, will be recognized and protected in transit or otherwise by the Knights of Labor, and that all seals and labels of the Knights of Labor will in like manner be recognized by the members of the National Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union of America.

S. B. ERWIN, Chairman,
W. S. HALL, Secretary,
J. D. HAMMONDS,
F. M. BLUNT,
B. H. CLOVER,
M. PAGE,
J. R. MILES,
W. H. BARTON,
N. A. DUNNING,
S. M. ADAMS,
J. D. HATFIELD,
D. K. NORRIS,
H. S. P. ASHBY,
R. F. PECK,
R. C. BETTY,
W. S. MORGAN,
J. W. TURNER,
A. S. MANN,
S. B. ALEXANDER,
Committee on Demands of the
National Farmers' Alliance and
Industrial Union.

T. V. POWDERLY,
A. W. WRIGHT,
RALPH BEAUMONT,
Committee representing the Or-
der of the Knights of Labor.

The following propositions were re-
ceived from the National Alliance:

1. The name of the organization
shall be changed from the National
Farmers' and Laborers' Union of
America to that of National Farmers'
Alliance and Industrial Union.

On motion this proposition was
agreed to.

2. To strike out the word "white"
in the constitution.

This proposition had already been
practically complied with in the new
constitution.

3. To leave the secret work option-
al with each State.

Not granted, but a substitute was
adopted that the State not ready to
receive the secret work at once shall
be allowed one year for preparation.

The delegation from the Northern
Alliance was escorted in, and the fol-
lowing communication was read and
referred to the committee on the con-
stitution:

1. That we perfect our present
organization as two separate bodies.
2. That we meet together in joint
session for the purpose of adopting a
constitution for a united body, and
for the election of officers.

3. That the question of the adoption
or ratification of said action be left to
the several State Alliances of the
National Farmers' Alliance represented
here, and when two-thirds of said
Alliances have ratified, that the presi-
dent be authorized to issue a proclama-
tion perfecting the new organization;
provided that where State Alliances
have already passed upon the ques-
tion of union, action of their executive
committee will be sufficient.

The committee on the constitution
reported as follows:

We suggest that the committee
from the National Farmers' Alliance
now in waiting, be informed that this
body has perfected its organization,
by adopting a constitution and elect-
ing officers, and announces as ready
to contend for the farmers' interest in
every way, and would be glad to re-
ceive any accessions or assistance from
the National Farmers' Alliance, but
respectfully decline to enter into the
proposed new federation for lack of
time.

The report was adopted, and the
National Alliance informed of the action.

COTTON TARE AND BAGGING.

The committee on cotton tare and
bagging reported as follows:

MR. PRESIDENT:—Your committee
on cotton bagging and tare on cotton
bales beg leave to submit the following
report.

We recommend to this body that
you demand that all future cotton
crops be sold at net weight with
actual tare and the advance in price
over the present tare that is just and
equitable; and that each State Alliance
or Union in the cotton belt secure
from their respective legislatures such
legislation as will enforce this demand.

Your committee further recommend
that all cotton producers connected
with this organization be required to
use cotton bagging as a covering for
cotton, or any other fiber than jute,
and that said cotton bagging shall be
44 inches wide and not less than 12
ounces per yard in weight, and of the
same texture as the Odenheimer
cotton bagging.

And we further recommend that
each State Alliance or Union be re-
quired to manufacture or secure bag-
ging sufficient for the use of their re-
spective States, and that the President

for the time being shall be charged
with the appointing of all committees
or other necessary arrangements to
secure said bagging for their respec-
tive States.

We suggest also that seven yards of
bagging be used as a covering for a
bale of cotton, and that all packages
shall be neatly and securely fastened
at the ends of the bales.

We most earnestly protest against
the wasteful and extravagant method
of sampling cotton; also the unjust
weights and classification of cotton, as
now being practiced.

We also recommend and require of
our National and State legislatures to
enact such laws as will effectually and
entirely prevent the selling of cotton
or grain futures except when actual de-
livery and a bona fide sale shall have
been made, or intended delivery shall
be expressly a condition of such sale.

Your committee further recom-
mend that cotton producers be advised
not to contract any debt in the future
that will obligate them to deliver their
cotton on a given day, sooner than the
25th of December.

Your committee also recommend
that no cotton from an Alliance man
or Union, grown or controlled, shall
be shipped or sold to any point or
party antagonistic to our demands
hereinbefore set forth.

We hereby tender the thanks of
this committee to the cotton exchanges
of this country that endeavored to as-
sist us this season, and respectfully in-
vite all cotton exchanges in the United
States to join us in the future in secur-
ing our demands as hereinbefore set
forth.

Your committee desire, through
this body, to congratulate the brother-
hood that so faithfully adhered to cot-
ton bagging for the present season,
and thereby demonstrated that farm-
ers could and would make any reason-
able effort or sacrifice to maintain the
high ground taken by the National
Alliance and Co-operative Union at
Birmingham.

Your committee recommend that the
following enactments and resolutions
be published in our official organs at
the earliest period practicable, and a
copy sent to each State President
calling his attention to his duties in
the premises; also to the presidents of
the cotton exchanges of the United
States.

L. F. Livingston, Georgia; R. F.
Kolb, Alabama; B. M. Horl, Ten-
nessee; T. J. Grice, Louisiana; R. F.
Rodgers, Florida; R. J. Sledge,
Texas; Elias Carr, North Carolina;
W. S. Morgan, Arkansas; E. T.
Stackhouse, South Carolina; A. M.
Street, Miss., Secretary—Committee.

Following communication from
Augusta, Ga.:

Hon. L. F. LIVINGSTON,
President Georgia State Alliance.

In behalf of the people of Georgia
we submit the suggestion of an inter-
State competitive agricultural expo-
sition, under the auspices of the Na-
tional Farmers' Alliance, during the
fall of 1890, and we tender for this
purpose the extensive grounds and
buildings of Augusta's National Ex-
position Company, which can be
opened for the occasion by conference
with officers of that company.

The National Alliance exposition
would be the greatest gathering of
agricultural interests ever held in the
South. We have more extensive ac-
commodations for such an event than
any other Southern city. Larger
buildings, mile track, and ample
provision for live stock. Augusta claims
to have taken more interest in and
given more support to the objects of
the Alliance than any other city, and
will promise for the exposition the
enthusiastic support of her people.

Confidently expecting a favorable
consideration of the matter,

ROBT. H. MAY,
Mayor, City of Augusta.

H. W. CARWILL,
President Augusta Exchange.

JAS. SABIN,
Pres. Augusta Nat. Expo. Co.

On motion that this national con-
vention commend the enterprise to
each State organization proposed by
the city of Augusta, to wit: An inter-
State competitive exposition, for
their favorable consideration, and
hereby express our thanks to the
Mayor for the city, also the Cotton
Exchange and Georgia National Ex-
position for the invitation to hold the
Interstate Alliance Exposition in their
city. Adopted.

Adjourned to 9 a. m. to-morrow
morning.

FIFTH DAY.

DECEMBER 7, 1889.

Convention called to order at 9:30
a. m.; President Polk presiding.

Committee appointed to wait on the
Kansas delegation in waiting to be
admitted.

On motion, they were admitted at
once.

The delegation was escorted to the
platform, and reported that they were
ready to consolidate.

After much enthusiasm the follow-
ing resolution was unanimously
adopted:

Resolved, That the National Farm-
ers' Alliance and Industrial Union
hereby approve and ratify the consoli-
dation of the Farmers' Alliance and
Laborers' Union of the State of Kan-
sas. That J. M. Morris, G. Bosher,
L. V. Herlosker, Perry Daniels, T. J.
McLean, and Henry Shapscott be re-

ceived and seated as delegates from
said State, and that a charter for the
Farmers' Alliance and Industrial
Union of the State of Kansas be issued
to B. H. Clover and S. M. Morris and
their associates.

The following resolution was unani-
mously adopted:

That a committee consisting of
Bros. Tracy, Blood and Erwin be in-
structed to inform the National Farm-
ers' Alliance that this body will stand
firmly to the propositions made yester-
day, and invite them to appear before
this body for obligation and secret
work, as well as participation in the
further business of the session.

MONETARY SYSTEM.

Committee on constitution reported
on the monetary system, which after
an animated discussion was adopted
by a large majority.

We, your committee on the mon-
etary system, beg to submit the follow-
ing report, and recommend that fifty
thousand copies of this report, with
complete arguments in support of the
same, be published and distributed to
the members of our order and to the
country, under the supervision of the
National Economist, provided the
printing and distribution shall be done
at actual cost by said journal, to be
paid on the 20th day of November,
1890.

C. W. MACUNE.
L. L. POLK.
L. F. LIVINGSTON.
H. S. P. ASHBY.
W. S. MORGAN.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE MON-
ETARY SYSTEM.

The financial policy of the General
Government seems to day to be pecu-
liarily adapted to further the interests
of the speculating class, at the expense
and to the manifest detriment of the
productive class, and while there are
many forms of relief offered, there
has up to the present time been no
true remedy presented which has
secured a support universal enough to
render its adoption probable. Neither
of the political parties offer a remedy
adequate to our necessities, and the
two parties that have been in power
since the war have pursued practi-
cally the same financial policy. The
situation is this: The most desirable
and necessary reform is one that will
adjust the financial system of the
General Government so that its pro-
visions cannot be utilized by a class,
which thereby becomes privileged and
is in consequence contrary to the
genius of our government, and which
is to-day the principal cause of the
depressed condition of agriculture.

Regardless of all this the political
parties utterly ignore these great evils
and refuse to remove their cause, and
the importunities of the privileged
class have no doubt often led the ex-
ecutive and legislative branches of the
government to believe that the masses
were passive and reconciled to the
existence of this system whereby a
privileged class can, by means of the
power of money to oppress, exact from
labor all that it produces except a
bare subsistence. Since then it is the
most necessary of all reforms, and re-
ceives no attention from any of the
prominent political parties, it is highly
appropriate and important that our
efforts be concentrated to secure the
needed reform in this direction, pro-
vided all can agree upon such meas-
ures. Such action will in no wise con-
nect this movement to any partisan
effort, as it can be applied to the party
to which each member belongs.

In seeking a true and practical
remedy for the evils that now flow
from the imperfections in our financial
system, let us first consider what is the
greatest evil, and on what it depends.
The greatest evil, the one that out-
strips all others so far that it is in-
stantly recognized as the chief, and
known with certainty to be more op-
pressive to the productive interests of
the country than any other influence,
is that which delegates to a certain
class the power to fix the price of all
kinds of produce and of all commodi-
ties. This power is not delegated
directly, but it is delegated indirectly
by allowing such class to issue a large
per cent. of the money used as the
circulating medium of the country,
and having the balance of such circu-
lating medium, which is issued by the
government, a fixed quantity that is
not augmented to correspond with the
necessities of the times. In conse-
quence of this the money issued by
the privileged class, which they are at
liberty to withdraw at pleasure, can,
and is, so manipulated as to con-
trol the volume of circulating medium
in the country sufficiently to produce
fluctuations in general prices at their
pleasure. It may be likened unto a
simple illustration in philosophy: The
inflexible volume of the government
issue is the fulcrum, the volume of
the bank issue is the lever power, and
price is the point at which power is
applied, and it is either raised or low-
ered with great certainty to correspond
with the volume of bank issue. Any
mechanic will instantly recognize the
fact that the quickest and surest way
of destroying the power of the lever
to raise or lower price is to remove
the resistance offered by the fulcrum—
the inflexible volume of government
issue. The power to regulate the
volume of money so as to control
price is so manipulated as to develop
and apply a potent force, for which we
have in the English language no name;
but it is the power of money to oppress,
and is demonstrated as follows: In

the last four months of the year the
agricultural products of the whole
year having been harvested, they are
placed on the market to buy money.
The amount of money necessary to
supply this demand is equal to many
times the actual amount in circulation.

Nevertheless the class that controls
the volume of the circulating medium
desire to purchase these agricultural
products for speculative purposes, so
they reduce the volume of money by
hoarding, in the face of the augmented
demand, and thereby advance the ex-
changeable value the then inadequate
volume of money, which is equivalent
to reducing the price of the agricultur-
al products. True agriculturists
should hold their products and not
sell at these ruinously low prices. And
no doubt they would if they could,
but to prevent that, practically all
debts, taxes, and interest are made to
mature at that time, and they being
forced to have money at a certain
season when they have the product of
their labor to sell, the power of money
to oppress by its scarcity is applied
until it makes them turn loose their
products so low that their labor ex-
pended does not average them fifty
cents per day. This illustrates the
power of money to oppress; the remedy,
as before, lies in removing the power
of the fulcrum—the inflexible govern-
ment issue—and supplying a govern-
ment issue, the volume of which shall
be increased to correspond with the
actual addition to the wealth of the
nation presented by agriculture at
harvest time, and diminished as such
agricultural products are consumed.

Such a flexibility of volume would
guarantee a stability of price based on
cost of production which would be
compelled to reckon the pay for agri-
cultural labor at the same rates as
other employment. Such flexibility
would rob money of its most potent
power—the power to oppress—and
place a premium on productive effort.
But how may so desirable a result be
secured? Let us see. By applying the
same principles now in force in the
monetary system of the United
States with only slight modification in
the detail of their execution. The
government and the people of this
country realize that the amount of
gold and silver, and the certificates
based on these metals do not comprise
a volume of money sufficient to supply
the wants of the country, and in order
to increase the volume, the govern-
ment allows individuals to associate
themselves into a body corporate, and
deposit with the government bonds
which represent national indebtedness,
which the government holds in trust
and issues to such corporation paper
money equal to ninety per cent. of the
value of the bonds, and charges said
corporation interest at the rate of one
per cent. per annum for the use of said
paper money. This allows the issue
of paper money to increase the
volume of the circulating medium on a
perfectly safe basis, because the
margin is a guarantee that the banks
will redeem the bonds before they
mature. But now we find that the
circulation secured by this method is
still not adequate; or to take a very
conservative position, if we admit that
it is adequate on the average, we know
that the fact of its being entirely in-
adequate for half the year makes its
inflexibility an engine of oppression,
because a season in which it is in-
adequate must be followed by one of
superabundance in order to bring
about the average, and such a range
in volume means great fluctuations in
prices which cut against the producer,
both in buying and selling, because he
must sell at a season when produce is
low, and buy when commodities are
high. This system, now in vogue by
the United States Government of sup-
plementing its circulating medium by
a safe and redeemable paper money,
should be pushed a little further and
conducted in such a manner as to
secure a certain augmentation of sup-
ply at the season of the year in which
the agricultural additions to the wealth
of the nation demand money, and a
diminution in such supply of money
as said agricultural products are con-
sumed. It is not an average adequate
amount that is needed, because under
it the greatest abuses may prevail, but
a certain adequate amount that ad-
justs itself to the wants of the country
at all seasons. For this purpose let
us demand that the United States
Government modify its present finan-
cial system:

1. So as to allow the free and un-
limited coinage of silver or the is-
sue of silver certificates against an un-
limited deposit of bullion.

2. That the system of using certain
banks as United States depositories
be abolished, and in place of said sys-
tem, establish in every county in each
of the States that offers for sale dur-
ing the one year five hundred thou-
sand dollars worth of farm products;
including wheat, corn, oats, barley,
rye, rice, tobacco, cotton, wool and
sugar, all together; a sub-treasury
office, which shall have in connection
with it such warehouses or elevators
as are necessary for carefully storing
and preserving such agricultural pro-
ducts as are offered it for storage, and
it should be the duty of such sub-
treasury department to receive such
agricultural products as are offered
for storage and make a careful exam-
ination of such products and class
same as to quality
and give a certificate of the de-
posit showing the amount and quality,

and that United States legal-tender
paper money equal to eighty per cent.
of the local current value of the pro-
ducts deposited has been advanced on
same on interest at the rate of one per
cent. per annum, on the condition
that the owner or such other person
as he may authorize will redeem the
agricultural product within twelve
months from date of the certificate or
the trustee will sell same at public
auction to the highest bidder for the
purpose of satisfying the debt. Be-
sides the one per cent. interest the
sub-treasurer should be allowed to
charge a trifle for handling and stor-
age, and a reasonable amount for in-
surance, but the premises necessary
for conducting this business should be
secured by the various counties donat-
ing to the general government the
land and the government building the
very best modern building, fire-proof
and substantial. With this method
in vogue the farmer, when his pro-
duce was harvested, would place it in
storage where it would be perfectly
safe and he would secure four-fifths
of its value to supply his pressing
necessity for money at one per cent.
per annum. He would negotiate and
sell his warehouse or elevator certi-
ficates whenever the current price
suited him, receiving from the person
to whom he sold, only the difference
between the price agreed upon and
the amount already paid by the sub-
treasurer. When, however, these
storage certificates reached the hand
of the miller or factory, or other con-
sumer, he to get the product would
have to return to the sub-treasurer
the sum of money advanced, together
with the interest on same and the
storage and insurance charges on the
product. This is no new or untried
scheme; it is safe and conservative; it
harmonizes and carries out the system
already in vogue on a really safer plan
because the products of the country
that must be consumed every year,
are really the very best security in the
world, and with more justice to so-
ciety at large. For a precedent, at-
tention is called to the following:

In December, 1848, the London
Times announced the inevitable failure
of the French republic and disintegra-
tion of French society in the near
future, but so wise was the adminis-
tration of the statesmen of that nation
that two months later it was forced
to eat its own words—saying in its
columns February 16, 1849:

"As a mere commercial speculation
with the assets which the bank held
in hand it might then have stopped
payment and liquidated its affairs with
every probability that a very few
weeks would enable it to clear off its
liabilities. But this idea was not for
a moment entertained by M. D'Ar-
gout, and he resolved to make every
effort to keep alive what may be
termed the circulation of the life blood
of the community. The task was
overwhelming. Money was to be
found to meet not only the demands
on the bank, but the necessities both
public and private, of every rank in
society. It was essential to enable the
manufacturers to work, lest their
workmen, driven to desperation,
should fling themselves among the
most violent enemies of public order.
It was essential to provide money for
the food of Paris, for the pay of
troops, and for the daily support of
the industrial establishments of the na-
tion. A failure on any one point
would have led to a fresh convulsion,
but the panic had been followed by so
great a scarcity of the metallic cur-
rency, that a few days later, out of a
payment of 26,000,000 francs due,
only 47,000 francs could be recorded
in silver.

In this extremity, when the bank
alone retained any available sums or
money, the government came to the
rescue, and on the night of the 15th
of March, the notes of the bank were,
by a decree, made a legal tender, the
issue of these notes being limited in
all to 350,000,000, but the amount of
the lowest of them reduced for the
public convenience to 100 francs.
One of the great difficulties mentioned
in the report was to print these 100
franc notes fast enough for the public
consumption. In ten days the
amount issued in this form had reached
80,000,000 francs.

To enable the manufacturing inter-
ests to weather the storm at a moment
when all the sales were interrupted,
a decree of the national assembly had
directed warehouses to be opened for
the reception of all kinds of goods,
and provided that the registered in-
voice of the goods so deposited should
be made negotiable by indorsement.
The bank of France discounted these
receipts. In Havre alone eighteen mil-
lions were thus advanced on colonial
produce, and in Paris fourteen millions
on merchandise; in all, sixty millions
were made available for the purposes
of trade. Thus, the great institution
had placed itself as it were in direct
contact with every interest of the
community, from the minister of the
Treasury down to the trader in a dis-
tant outpost. Like a huge hydraulic
machine, it employed its colossal
powers to pump a fresh stream into
the exhausted arteries of trade to sus-
tain credit, and preserve the circula-
tion from complete collapse.—From
the Bank Charter Act, and the Rate
of Interest, London, 1873."

This is proof positive, and a clear
demonstration, in 1848, what this sys-
tem could accomplish when a necessity
existed for resorting to it. But since

that time every conceivable change
has tended toward rendering such a
system easier managed and more
necessary. The various means of
rapid transportation and the facilities
for the instantaneous transmission of
intelligence, make it no disadvantage
for the produce of a country to be
stored at home until demanded for
consumption, and the great savings
that will follow the abolition of local
shipments shows what great economy
such a system is. In this day and
time no one will for a moment deny
that all the conditions for purchase
and sale will attach to the Govern-
ment certificates showing amount,
quality and running charges that at-
tach to the product.

The arguments sustaining this sys-
tem will present themselves to your
minds as you ponder over the subject.
The one fact stands out in bold relief,
prominent, grand, and worthy the
best effort of our hearts and hands, and
that is "this system will emancipate
productive labor from the power of
money to oppress" with speed and
certainty. Could any object be more
worthy? Surely not; and none could
be devised that would more enlist
your sympathies.

Our forefathers fought in the rev-
olutionary war, making sacrifices that
will forever perpetuate their names in
history, to emancipate productive
labor from the power of a monarch to
oppress. Their battle cry was "Liberty."
Our monarch is a false, unjust,
and statutory power given to money,
which calls for a conflict on our part
to emancipate productive labor from
power of money to oppress. Let the
watchword again be, "Liberty!"

Delegation from Farmers' Alliance
of the State of Dakota were admit-
ted, and the following communica-
tion was received and unanimously
adopted:

St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 7, 1889.

To the Farmers and Laborers' Union of
America:

In pursuance of the joint action of
the Farmers and Laborers' Union,
providing for an organic union be-
tween the two bodies, the conditions
being that when the new constitution
should be jointly proposed, approved,
and ratified by said Farmers and La-
borers' Union, and by two-thirds of
the State Alliances composing the
National Farmers' Alliance, then by
proclamation of the presidents of the
two bodies the union should be de-
clared completed, we the delegates
from the State Alliance of South
Dakota, by authority reposed in us
do hereby accept and ratify said con-
stitution, as amended and agreed
upon by the National Farmers' Alliance
and the Farmers and Laborers'
Union, to take effect upon acceptance
and ratification of said constitution
by two-thirds of the State Alliances
composing the National Farmers'
Alliance.

Attest—

C. V. GARDNER,
Chairman of Delegation.

A. WARDALL,
Secretary of Delegation.

Resolved, That C. V. Gardner, F.
F. Coffin, A. N. Van Dorn, E. B.
Cummings, Alonzo Wardall and
Mrs. Elizabeth Wardall be received
and seated as delegates from South
Dakota, and that a charter for the
Farmers' Alliance and Industrial
Union of South Dakota be issued to
said persons and their associates.
That Walter Muir be received and
seated as a fraternal delegate from
the State of North Dakota. Adopted
unanimously.

Committee on mileage and per diem
reported as follows:

Your committee on mileage and
per diem beg to submit the follow-
ing report:

The resolution creating this com-
mittee instructed us to ascertain who
are entitled to pay, what amount
should be paid to each, and in what
way these payments should be made.

1. As to those attending this meet-
ing who are entitled to compensation.
To this report we append a roll of
those who have appeared in person or
by proxy, and which we believe
from the evidence presented to the
committee are entitled to compensa-
tion.

2. As to the amount of compensa-
tion to be paid delegates and others
who by authority have been in at-
tendance upon the meeting, the com-
mittee recommend three cents per
mile traveled by most direct route to
this place and the same amount to re-
turn, and \$3 per day while in actual
attendance upon the session of this
meeting. Upon this basis the com-
mittee have approved the accounts of
the delegates and others in attendance
by authority, the amounts of which
are hereto annexed.

3. As to the method by which
these payments are to be made the
committee recommends the following
plan:

The accounts of delegates to this
meeting and others in attendance by
authority approved by this commit-
tee can be used by the different State
secretaries as dues from their several
State organizations to the National
organization. In order to guard
against imposition, we recommend
that the holder of every account for
attendance on this meeting as dele-
gate or otherwise, and which has been
approved by our committee, present
the same to the secretary of this
National body, and have the seal of
the same affixed thereto; and that
the State secretary be notified that

the accounts of delegates to this
meeting and others in attendance by
authority approved by this commit-
tee can be used by the different State
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that the holder of every account for
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approved by our committee, present
the same to the secretary of this
National body, and have the seal of
the same affixed thereto; and that
the State secretary be notified that

the accounts of delegates to this
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